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Dispatch

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RICHMOND, VA., SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1910.

THE WEATHER TO-DAY: CLOUDY.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

DIVORCE MEASURE DEFEATED IN HOUSE

Large Majority Is Recorded Against Much Advertised Bill.

BRIBERY CHARGE WAS EXPLAINED

Merely Transaction Between Attorney and Client—Bill Aimed at Standard Oil—Senate Works on Routine Matters—Hotel Bill Passes House.

After attracting more attention than any other one measure before the Legislature at this session, and arousing opposition from the press and public generally, the divorce bill amending the divorce laws of Virginia went down in defeat in the House of Delegates yesterday. The vote to strike the bill from the calendar was taken after an impassioned debate, in which the bill was attacked by several speakers and defended by Chairman Rosewell Page, of the Committee for Courts of Justice, and one of the strongest men in the Legislature.

The opponents of the bill based their attacks on the belief that the passage of the measure would create a new cause for divorce in this state, would act as an incentive for desertion by a husband or wife, and would tend to destroy the homes. Mr. Page dissented from this view, and said that in his opinion it was a bill in the interest of common humanity. But the sentiment which has been aroused during the past few days was too great, and the majority for dismissing the measure was overwhelming.

Looked Like Bribery.
What appeared at first to be a most sensational feature was a statement made by a member of the House, G. Bruce Johnson, of Russell County, that he had been offered \$100 to vote for this bill. Before he had concluded his remarks several members had begun the preparation of resolutions providing for a legislative investigation of the attempted bribery.

Pending this, Mr. Cox asked Mr. Johnson if he had understood him to say that he had been offered the sum in question to vote for the measure. He replied in the affirmative.

The incident aroused intense indignation. Mr. Clement, treasurer of Mr. Johnson if he was willing to make his statement before a grand jury. He replied that he would do so. It was at once determined to thoroughly look into an effort to bribe a member of the General Assembly of Virginia, a body which has always been above charges of this kind.

Later, however, the matter was cleared up by a personal explanation by Mr. Johnson. In the heat of debate he had not made himself clearly understood. The man in question, who had been his client, and was separated from him with the result that he voted for the bill, and had said that he would pay \$100 to him as his lawyer if under it he could secure an absolute divorce. It was merely a transaction between lawyer and client. Mr. Johnson said he did not know that there was anything wrong in it, but that if there was he would be willing to tell a grand jury what had happened.

Many New Measures.
No less than one hundred and two new bills made their way to the desks of the clerks yesterday. The introduction of new measures. Thirty-nine of these were in the Senate; the remainder, of course, in the House. Many of them are of the first importance, the majority being local or special bills.

One of the most important measures was that of Senator Byrd, providing for the inspection of all kerosene and other illuminating oils sold in this State. The State Corporation Commission is to appoint an oil inspector, who is to have assistants, including a chemist. To defray the expenses of this work a charge of half a cent is to be made. It is quite a surprise to the lay mind that in addition to paying the expenses, such a tax would yield an immense revenue to the State. The Speaker said he had made no computation as to the amount which would be realized.

The Senate put in a day of the so-called divorce bill, the House settled quite a number of other matters. The famous hotel bill was passed with but few opposing votes, and now goes to the Senate, which will have to extend the time for its action on the bill.

Hotel Bill Carried.
In addition to disposing of the so-called divorce bill, the House settled quite a number of other matters. The famous hotel bill was passed with but few opposing votes, and now goes to the Senate, which will have to extend the time for its action on the bill.

The amendments to be thus presented to the people are: To allow city and county treasurers to succeed themselves indefinitely; to allow city and county commissioners of the revenue to be elected by the popular vote; and to extend the sessions of the General Assembly from sixty to ninety days; to provide that bills need be read in full only once in the Legislature, instead of three times, as at present.

Interference with Teachers.
An interesting matter came before the House in the form of a Senate amendment to a House bill concerning

Beef Trust Officials Under Indictment



Beef trust officials, said to have been indicted. From top to bottom—Lewis F. Swift, Edward Morris and J. Ogden Armour.

TILLMAN'S CHANGE BETTER THAN EVEN

Physicians Encouraged by Condition of South Carolina Senator.

CRISIS NOT YET PASSED

Little Hope That He Will Ever Have Full Use of Speech.

Washington, D. C., February 19.—The condition of Senator Benjamin R. Tillman, of South Carolina, who is critically ill with paralysis and aphasia, is a little more encouraging to-day. While his case continues to be extremely grave, his chances for recovery are said by the attending physicians to be better than even.

This gleam of hope, born of the fact that the vital organs of the Senator not directly affected by the stroke of paralysis are performing their functions admirably, has given the Southerner's relatives and friends the greatest encouragement they have received in the past forty-eight hours.

Dr. J. W. Babcock, who has been Mr. Tillman's personal physician for the past nineteen years, reached Washington early to-day from Columbia, S. C., and entered into a consultation of the case with Dr. E. F. Pickford, the Senator's Washington physician.

Dr. Babcock is superintendent of the South Carolina Hospital for the Insane, and on account of his intimate acquaintance with Mr. Tillman is thoroughly conversant with his physical condition and habits of life. He will remain in Washington until the present crisis has passed, which will be several days at least.

Fully Conscious.
While there has been no change in the paralysis and aphasia, no complications have developed in the Senator's case, and his temperature, pulse and respiration are normal. His heart is responding to his functions splendidly, and no disorder of the kidneys has arisen. He swallows liquids without difficulty and is conscious. To-day he recognized those about him, including Dr. Babcock, who said, "The Senator even smiled when I cracked a few South Carolina jokes."

The doctors believed Mr. Tillman himself felt encouraged to-day, and they based their hope of his ultimate recovery upon the absence of further unfavorable symptoms. If his present condition can be maintained a few days longer, it is said, he will have a good chance in his fight for life. He may recover from the paralysis and regain the use of limb, but, it is said, aphasia will likely leave him the saddest token of his illness.

It is almost impossible for him to articulate at the present time, and it is feared that the power of speech may never fully return. If this be the case, his forceful tongue will never again

JAIL SENTENCES FOR BEEF PACKERS

Nothing Less Than Imprisonment Will Satisfy Prosecutor.

TO BE ARRAIGNED FOR CONSPIRACY

Food Barons May Also Face Charge of Menacing Public Health—Startling Conditions Are Revealed by Inspection of Cold Storage Plant.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
New York, February 19.—The grand jury of Hudson county, N. J., is to bring further indictments against the members of the beef trust, charging them with a conspiracy against public health in that they have been selling impure cold storage food within the State. When the members of the jury visited the Merchants' Refrigerating plant the manager proudly exhibited a cold storage turkey. "This bird has been here for seven years," said the manager, "and it is as good a turkey now as it was the first day it came into the place. I would not mind eating this myself."

What the members of the grand jury thought of this statement may be indicated by their action. Dr. George F. McLaughlin, an expert bacteriologist, was commissioned to make a thorough examination of cold storage poultry. The result of a few weeks' investigation was so amazing that Mr. McLaughlin is now in Washington conferring with Professor Wiley, the food expert of the Agricultural Department. It is said that Professor Wiley will join Prosecutor Garven in a campaign against the vendors of impure food. The State Board of Health is also likely to take up the question. Dr. McLaughlin will be making a tour of the practice of putting poultry into cold storage without first removing the entrails is responsible for the generation of an acid which renders the food injurious to health.

Sold as "Fresh."
Undrawn poultry is put into cold storage so that dealers can sell it as fresh. They claim the bird is fresh killed, although it may have been dead two or three years. In connection with the agitation against cold storage food, the members of the beef trust are facing a serious setback. The bill introduced in the House at Trenton to-night providing that the dates of arrival at the warehouse and withdrawal therefrom be plainly stamped or branded on each article placed in cold storage.

Another section of the bill gives the State Board of Health authority to inspect the storage houses at all times. In line with this, it is provided that storage companies shall file with the State Board of Health quarterly reports setting forth just what food stuffs are in their keeping. No food can be taken out of the warehouse until it has been inspected and found fit for sale. Prosecutor Pierce Garven has made it clear that in case he obtains conviction against the beef barons he will ask for a jail sentence.

"I am satisfied," said he, "from what I have seen of the preparation already going on in these indictments, that the indicted men do not feel that the New Jersey prosecution is a joke. It would not surprise me in the least to see the names of some of these men indicted on the sailing lists of transatlantic steamers, as it is very likely that some of them will try to escape being brought here for trial."

Will Not Be Indicted.
"When the indictments are handed into court caplains will be issued at once, and these, together with copies of the indictment, will be sent to the cities in which the new indictments will be placed in the hands of the local authorities for service, and the governors of the States will be asked for requisition papers. These men will not be 'invited' to tell us what they know; they will be brought here to stand trial on a charge of conspiracy."

The National Packing Company has retained James B. Vredenburg and will fight any effort to press the indictments to trial. Mr. Vredenburg is the chief counsel for the Pennsylvania Railroad in New Jersey. A great effort may be made to have the indictments returned against the National Packing Company rather than against its directors, among whom are Edward Tilden, L. B. Patterson, W. T. Fuller, C. G. Snow, J. Ogden Armour, L. F. Swift, Edward Morris, N. J. Swift, Ira N. Morris, C. H. Swift, F. A. Fowler and A. W. Armour.

Should this attempt meet with success the only penalty against the National Packing Company would be a fine. Kenneth McLaren, one of the directors of the company, will be used as a State's witness against the other directors. There is also a strong belief that the various heads of the cold storage plants will be indicted as conspirators in the sequestration of food stuffs.

Keep Wires Hot.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
Chicago, Ill., February 19.—Chicago packers kept the wires hot between here and New York to-day in an effort to learn whether they had really been indicted by the grand jury of Hudson county, N. J., as reported. Late in the afternoon, Henry Veeder, general counsel for the Swift interests, said he had received information that no true bills against the directors of the National Packing Company had been voted.

An official of the National Packing Company was authority for the same report. A telephone message denying the published statements that an indictment for conspiracy had already been voted was received at the Chicago office of the company from Kenneth McLaren, a director of the corporation, who resides in Jersey City. Mr. McLaren was the only member of the board who, according to report, escaped indictment.

Newspaper dispatches from New York, however, reiterated the report that the grand jury had ordered in-

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WHEAT TRADERS MUCH MALIGNED

They Picture Chicago Exchange in "Spotless White."

HOPE COMMITTEE WILL BELIEVE IT

At House Hearing on Bill to Prohibit Dealing in Futures, Windy City Brokers Hold Up Their Business as Great and Moral Institution.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
Washington, February 19.—Wheat traders throughout the country expect the Chicago Board of Trade to be given a qualified certificate of good cheer by the House Committee on Agriculture. Those traders have been testifying before the committee that the board is an institution that the country needs more than it needs the country. It is much maligned and should be painted a spotless white rather than a jet black or a muddy brown. Now the traders do not hope to have the members of the committee believe quite all they have said about the altruistic purposes and high morals of the board. But they do hope the committee has been convinced that the board is an institution that does the country good, and therefore the Scott bill to prohibit gambling in grain, provisions and cotton futures will be tempered to permit the grain and provisions at least to go right along in their own pleasant and cheerful way.

There are indications, on the other hand, that the committee members do believe that the board does "do" the country good, and that the bill will be modified for wheat dealers, cotton dealers, or whatever variety of futures gamblers.

Burleson, of Texas, stated this afternoon that he was sure that a bill would come out of the committee, and that it would be passed. Chairman Scott is of the same opinion.

Better Than Cotton Sharks.
The grain and provisions dealers have convinced members of the committee, however, that they are much less black than the cotton sharks. Mr. Burleson frankly admitted that the Texas representative seemed to think that the real difference was more of men than of methods. However, Chicago being less given to "skinning" every one and less dominated by the gambling spirit than New York.

What has rather surprised the members of the committee is that wheat and provisions dealers, as well as cotton, have absolutely refused to take the sheep from the goats from the grain and cotton markets—that is, they have refused to differentiate between actual grain and cotton traders and the mere gamblers who buy and sell futures in men rather than in methods. Every witness from Walter F. Bird introduced in the committee that it is impossible to reach the speculative traders without upsetting the whole business of the country. Chairman Scott, Mr. Burleson and other members of the committee do not hold that if pure and simple gambling as it is now organized, that it should be upset and re-established on its legitimate basis.

The hearings before the committee were continued to-day. President White, of the Chicago Board of Trade, having been the principal witness, and while his general effort was to paint the institution white, he admitted in answer to questions that there may be a few dark spots upon it. Mr. White is comparatively small, but of a commanding presence, and he deplored the present methods, but he deplored the regular transactions of the board.

"The members who have been successful in cornering the market can be counted on the fingers of your two hands. Corners sometimes work their way out, but they are rare. For instance, last \$10,000,000."

"Yes, he was a bright and shining example," said Chairman Scott. "I think that sentiment is working around to a point where there will be some action taken soon by the board itself to prohibit corners," he went on. Mr. White said that the board members did not encourage pure speculation by outsiders, when Chairman Scott interrupted with a question: "Would you consider it evil to induce outsiders to speculate on the board?" he asked. "I would then read from the trade journal of a board member."

"That letter," he went on, "seems to me to be a palpable bid for speculative trade. It is by such letters that the lambs of the country are induced to come in and be sheared."

Mr. White said that there was a growing sentiment that the board should exercise some sort of supervision over the letters sent out. The president of the board admitted that speculation in provisions often operates to run the hog market up or down, but said the packers "hold the bag" and not the farmer, who gains his share. The hearing will be continued Tuesday.

Quiet Restored in Cairo
Troops Still Patrol Streets of City, but Martial Law Is Not Yet Proclaimed.

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New U. S. District Attorney



BARNES GILLESPIE, JR., OF FAWECKETT.
Mr. Gillespie has been named for United States Attorney for the Western District of Virginia, succeeding Thomas Lee Moore.

ROAD IS INVITED TO GIVE UP CHARTER

Philadelphia Now Facing Another Tie-Up of All Surface Lines.

WOULD PUT ON EQUALITY MOVE IS UNEXPECTED

Policy of State to Destroy Special Privileges and Burdens.

Inviting the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad to surrender its charter and incorporate with the same rights and paying the same taxes as other railroads in the State, and promising it immunity from the special burdens imposed in its charter, Speaker Byrd introduced in the House yesterday a bill which is intended to follow up the policy inaugurated by the Speaker and by Mr. Cooke. The bill went to the Committee on Finance.

It will be recalled that feeling against the peculiar situation of this railroad was manifested upon the passage of the bill allowing the movement of interstate freight trains on Sunday. The House tacked on an amendment requiring that any railroad taking advantage of the provisions of this act should by that act surrender any exemption from taxation conferred by its charter. Mr. Cooke, in offering the amendment, frankly said that he intended to put such a rider on any measure of that sort coming before the House. Speaker Byrd, in a speech on the floor, said such legislation should be directed against this railroad until it comes and voluntarily surrenders its charter rights of immunity from all sorts of taxes. The amendment was promptly agreed to by the Senate.

The Byrd bill offered yesterday sets forth that the Commonwealth is directly or indirectly the owner of or possesses certain interest in stock or securities of one or more of the railroads of the State, and that such companies are subjected to certain requirements or restrictions. Furthermore, it is explicitly stated that the policy of the Commonwealth is to encourage the voluntary surrender of special exemptions and to relieve such concerns from special duties and burdens.

It is therefore provided that any such company may surrender its charter and take out a new one similar to those granted similar concerns by this State, in which it has no proprietary interest. Any company thus surrendering its charter shall be conclusively presumed to have given up any and every exemption from taxation which it may have enjoyed by reason of its charter rights and by any of the unrepeatable features of its charter.

Any and all exclusive rights not participated in by other companies of a similar character are to be surrendered by the giving up of the charter, and at the same time the company is relieved of all duties and burdens which have been imposed upon it by its provisions. This is taken to refer partly to the feature in the charter of the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad brought out Friday by the Speaker during the debate, which compels the railroad to stop anywhere along its line to take on or to let off any passenger.

MANAGUA THREATENED

Nicaraguan Capital About to Fall Before Insurgents.
San Juan Del Sur, February 19.—General Chamorro, according to the latest advices, with a large body of insurgents, is within a short distance of Managua, the capital of Nicaragua. His column this morning bombarded the steamer Managua near San Francisco Del Maricao, on the lake about twenty-five miles northeast of Managua city. The steamer escaped without damage.

Cheapeake and Ohio is selling round trip tickets to Old Point on Saturday afternoon train, including other days' accommodation at Chamberlin Hotel for \$4.

FABULOUS WEALTH IN ALASKAN LANDS

STAKE PLAYED FOR

Colossal Game of Guggenheim-Morgan Syndicate Laid Bare.

RICHES SECURED FOR A MERE SONG

General Manager for Capitalists Tells of Great Coal and Copper Rights Which Have Been Taken Up Without Government Interference—Scandal Grows.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
Washington, D. C., February 19.—Two hundred million dollars of profit in clean, cold cash was only one feature of the colossal game of exploitation of Alaska played by the Guggenheim-Morgan syndicate, according to the testimony to-day in the Glavis-Ballinger administration scandal. The audience before the Committee on Territories of the Senate was fairly stunned when General Manager Birch, of this syndicate, revealed the figures of values at stake in this famous controversy. Here are some of the cash values which Mr. Birch rolled off as lightly as if he were telling merely a fairy tale:

Cunningham coal fields, 5,000 acres; mineable coal in their neighborhood, \$500,000,000; value of the tonnage, \$200,000,000; cost of getting it out of the ground, \$700,000,000; net profit to exploiters, \$200,000,000.

Had for Ballinger.
At the earlier stages of this Cunningham-Ballinger affair, to call it by a practical name, it was vigorously denied by Ballinger's friends that the coal was of extraordinary value. In order, ostensibly, to clean their skirts of innuendoes, all intentions of improper kind with the exploitation of the rich fields, Morgan and Guggenheim came out in the open, and so far, instead of helping Mr. Ballinger, they have helped only themselves and Mr. Glavis.

For the mere song of \$200,000 Morgan and Guggenheim were apparently putting themselves in line, with the assistance of Cunningham, for the ultimate clean-up of \$200,000,000. One of the strangest of all the considerations is that experts like Cunningham did not know that they were trying to get lands which would make Morgan-Guggenheim immensely richer and that they were to sell for a bagatelle rights that would make them rich as Monarchs.

A statement as startling as Birch's of the monstrous pile of figures was that the syndicate used no influence with Congress or any one else to get possession of the richest domain in the world. The plan pursued by the syndicate, Guggenheim, Morgan and Glavis, was, according to the testimony, to get A, B, C, D and all the other little members of the company to buy up and patent parcels of the immense whole, and when they had done so to turn it all over to X, Y and Z.

Scandal in Full Blast.
The Glavis-Ballinger scandal is in full blast now both before the special investigating committee and the Committee on Territories of the Senate. In the meanwhile politicians are wondering, not to say amazed, at the part of Mr. Morgan, Guggenheim and Co. in coming to Washington and to all appearances helping out Glavis, who has accused seriously a member of President Taft's Cabinet. Out of a maze of testimony submitted to the Senate Committee on Territories to-day by Mr. Birch these facts stood out prominently:

That the syndicate had bought a competing railroad owned by Post Brothers, of London, and that through its own line from Cordova Bay to the coal and copper fields it absolutely controlled the situation and controlled those two great products as it willed.

That, in addition to holding an option on the Cunningham group of coal lands, the syndicate had acquired extremely valuable copper land. Mr. Birch himself having taken up claims for the company in deep veins of the same name as other stockholders, the company meeting all the expenses.

That the coal lands of the Cunningham group already acquired in which the syndicate had obtained a half interest of \$250,000 contained coal that would be worth \$25,000,000; that the entire river coal fields contained a hundred million tons of coal worth in gross \$200,000,000 which would net its exploiters, after paying all expenses of mining and carrying to the market, \$200,000,000.

That the syndicate had paid \$200,000 on the copper properties it now had, while only a very slight development of the fields had brought to view copper ore estimated to be worth \$2,000,000.

Had No Lobby.
That, notwithstanding its vital interest in this enormous coal product which it controlled in the Cunningham group, the syndicate, according to Birch, had taken no step toward securing a patent from the government and "indignant denial" was made of the charge that the syndicate maintained a lobby in Washington.

After careful questioning, in which Senator Beveridge, chairman of the committee, had an active part, the expose that the syndicate's copper mining company had obtained copper lands through private individuals locating the claims, making their entry and turning their interest over to the company as soon as the patents were issued, gave the committee a clearer insight than it had previously had by which the syndicate controlled the purchase or obtained the control from the public domain of valuable mining lands, thereby making a monopoly of what, under the law, is supposed to give every enterprising man an equal

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